

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

Vol. I.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1823.

No. 80.

PUBLISHED
ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY
EVENINGS,
BY S. SIMPSON & J. CONRAD,
No. 24, SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

TERMS.
Five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
Communications must come free of Postage to insure attention.
Advertisements not exceeding one square, conspicuously inserted three times for one dollar, and larger ones in proportion.
All Letters addressed to the Editors of the COLUMBIAN OBSERVER, must be post paid, to insure attention; otherwise they will not be taken up from the Post Office.

JESPER HARDING,
Printer,
Opposite the rear of the Pennsylvania Bank.
Book Printing.
CARDS, BANK CHECKS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, &c.
Executed on the lowest terms, with neatness, accuracy, and despatch.

Dec 5
Education for the Deaf & Dumb.

The Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of DAVID G. SEIXAS, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to any of the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.
RICHARD POWELL, No. 115, South Ninth street.
WASHINGTON JACKSON, No. 75, South Eighth street.
WILLIAM PRICE, No. 36, North Ninth street.
N. C. NANCY, corner of Fifth and Powell streets.
JOHN SWIFT, No. 31 South Sixth street.
Committee of General Superintendence.
Aug. 3—

JAMES GOWEN
OFFERS BY RETAIL AT HIS STORE,
N. W. corner of Walnut and Dock streets.
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC and Bordeaux Brandy, from 1st to 4th proof.
Old Jamaica Rum of superior flavor and quality.
Schimmel's Wesp Anchor Holland Gin, very old.
Scheidan's Holland Gin.
Old Enshoven and Cork Irish Whiskey.
A few demijohns Raspberry do.
L. P. Madeira Wine, in bottles and on draught.
Old Red Fort, finely crusted, in bottles.
Do. do. on draught.
Pico, Teneriffe, Sherry and Lisbon Wine.
Monongahela high proof Rye Whiskey.
Superior yellow and brown Havana Segars, in qr. boxes.
Best green and black Teas.
WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
For family use.
N. B. The above Wines and Liquors are warranted pure as imported.
Also, by WHOLESALE,
Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin and Spirits, by the cask.
A few qr. casks L. P. Madeira Wine, suitable for private use, at a reduced price by the qr. cask.
Superior white Havana Sugar, in half boxes for families.
Bristol Porter and Wine Bottles by the hamper.
APPLY AS ABOVE.
two—1m

PERCY ANECDOTES.
Just Received and for sale by
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut Street.
THE PERCY ANECDOTES.
No. 32, Honour—containing a Portrait of the Duke of York.
No. 33, Fashion—containing a Portrait of the Marchioness of Stafford.
No. 34, Music—containing a Portrait of Doctor Crotch.
No. 35, Senate—containing a Portrait of Rt. Honourable George Canning.
Jan. 4, 6t

Bracebridge Hall,
NEW EDITION,
At three dollars per copy.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
ABRAHAM SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut street,
Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists,

A MEDLEY,
By GEOFFREY CRAYON, Gentleman,
In 2 vols. 12mo. Price \$3.
Advertisement to this Edition:
"The Manuscript for the first edition of this work was transmitted to America, at a time when the Author was suffering under a long and obstinate indisposition, and much depression of spirit. He was conscious of the imperfection of the work, but was advised by his physicians to commit it to the press, and relieve his mind from it, as a necessary step to the recovery of his health. In the course of publication in England, however, an improved state of health and spirits enabled him to make considerable alterations and additions; which will account for the material difference that will be perceived between the first and second editions of the work, as published in America."

Allen on the Trinity.
To-morrow will be offered for Sale, by
S. Potter & Co.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut Street,
first door below Third Street,
A Work entitled

Jesus Christ and Him Crucified:
Being a view of the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the Atonement, the Character and Influences of the Holy Spirit; together with references to the great body of texts used by Magee, Simpson, and Jones. By the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.
Jan. 2.

ADAMS & BURTON,
Bookbinders,
No. 32, CHURCH ALLEY.
All orders in their line thankfully received, and executed with neatness, on the most liberal terms.
Nov. 21—4t

HEBREW GRAMMAR,
BY SAMUEL C. F. FREY.
Van Der Hought's Hebrew Bible.
2 vols. 8vo.
FOR SALE BY
S. POTTER & CO.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street,
First door below Third street.
Dec. 14—3t

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
By **W. W. WOODWARD,**
South-west corner of Chesnut and Second streets.
A New and Improved Edition of
A GRAMMAR OF
Natural & Experimental Philosophy.
By the Rev. David Blair.
With one hundred Engravings on Wood.
Jan. 9—6t

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.
W. W. WOODWARD,
S. W. corner of Second and Chesnut streets, has just received and for sale,
A new and elegant edition of *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.*
Dec. 14—3t

The Remains of HENRY KIRK WHITE.
Just received and for sale by
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No. 88, Chesnut Street.
The Remains of Henry Kirk White, of Nottingham, late of St. John's College, Cambridge; with an account of his Life, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.
Dec. 17, 3t

Episcopal Almanac, FOR 1823.
CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical calculations, a succession of American Bishops—an accurate notice of all the festivals and fasts of the Church—a list of Clergy, Societies, &c. &c. with much other useful matter—
This day is Received and for Sale, by
S. Potter and Co.
Book and Stationary Store, No. 87, Chesnut Street, first door below Third Street.
Where may be had the Episcopal Manual, second edition, by the Rev. Wm. Wilmer, Episcopal Chant Book, by the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg.
Bibles and Prayer Books,
With and without engravings, of various sizes, in plain and fancy bindings.
Dec. 28.—3t

Major Long's Expedition.
This day is received and for sale by
S. POTTER & Co.
Book and Stationary Store, No. 87, Chesnut Street, first door below Third street.
An account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and '20; by order of the Honorable J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Major Stephen H. Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers; completed from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the party.
By Edwin James Botanist and Geologist to the Expedition. In 2 vols. 8vo with a 4to vol. of plates and maps—price \$9.
Jan. 4—6t

SONGS OF ZION.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, CHESNUT STREET,
Songs of Zion, being Imitations of Psalms, by
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
Jan. 2d.

New English Books.
Just received per ship Lancaster the following new Books, and for sale by
ABRAHAM SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut Street.
Burnet's History of the Reformation, 6 vols.
Dr. Paley's Works, 4 vols. miniature ed.
Jamison's Elements of Science and Art, new ed.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 6 vols. da.
Sherwin's Discoveries in Africa, 2 vols.
Condorcet's Intellectual System
Aiken's British Poets, 1 vol. 8vo.
Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, 2 vols.
Malte Bruen's System of Geography
Goode's Study of Medicine, 4 vols.
Elegant Epistles, 1 vol. 8vo.
Essays on the Manners of the Romans.
Thompson's Select Irish Songs
Starkie on Criminal Law, 2 vols.
Roper on Legacies
Tidd's Practice, new edition
Hawth's Abridgment of Coke
Country on the Law of Recovery
Holt's Law of Shipping
Beane's Costs in Equity
Swanton's Chancery Reports, vol. 2d.
Powell on Mortgages by Coventry.
A Small, will publish next week, Suglen's Treatise on the Law of Powers, from the last London edition, with notes and references to American decisions, by E. D. Ingraham, Esq.
In press, a new and handsome edition of Judge Washington's Reports, corrected to the present time; and preparing for the press a new edition of Peake's Evidence, from the fifth London edition, with references to American decisions.
Jan. 9, 1823.

Patent Ruling and Binding.
THOMAS DESILVER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER AND BINDER
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RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has enlarged his book-binding establishment, and now carries on the business, in all its various branches, on an extensive scale. Any order for
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Supplied on short notice, and at a reasonable rate, ruled and bound in any style that may be suggested.—He feels confident in stating that, in point of execution and materials, his work will not shrink from a comparison with that issued from any bindery in the city. The liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and now enjoys, is the best evidence of his customers' approbation. Likewise, all kinds of

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BLANK BOOKS of all sizes and bindings. PRINTING PAPER of different qualities and sizes. CARTRIDGE and WRAPPING do. do. American and English MARBLE and COLOURED PAPER. QUILLS. Fancy and common INK STANDS. Elegantly CUT GLASS INKS and SANDS. Brooches and Engraved superior ARTIST'S PENCILS, warranted genuine. German and English SLATES and PENCILS. LEAD PENCILS, a great variety. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy and common POCKET BOOKS. American, French and Spanish PLAYING CARDS.—Elegant American and French embossed and plain VESTING CARDS. BLANK CARDS, all sizes.
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COUNTRY MERCHANTS in particular, will find it much to their advantage by applying, as the above goods will be sold at the most reasonable prices.
Nov. 12—4t

NEW AMERICAN NOVEL.
This day is received, and for sale by
W. W. WOODWARD,
South West corner of Chesnut and Second streets,
LOGAN.
A family history, in 2 vols.
Nov. 14—4t

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At the corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
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Also, fine copies and large print, at very reduced prices.
Pocket Bibles—quarto, octavo and school Bibles.
Pocket Testaments—Watts' Psalms and Hymns.
Rippon's Selections—Debent's Dwight's, Parkinson's, and the various hymns and by different religious societies.
Nov. 23—4t

THE OHIO NAVIGATOR.
Will be published on Monday next,
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS DESILVER,
No. 253, Mark street,
THE OHIO AZETEEER,
OR TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
Containing a description of the several Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Rivers, Lakes, Springs, Mines, &c. in the State of Ohio. By John Kilbourne. The seventh edition, with maps. Price one dollar and fifty cents.
Nov. 12—4t

PROPOSALS
For publishing by subscription,
THE LIFE OF JAMES OTIS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Containing also, notices of some temporary characters and events from the year 1660 to 1775.
BY WILLIAM UDOR.
This work will form an octavo volume of about 400 pages. It will be printed with best type and paper, and in the neatest manner. It will contain an engraving of this eminent patriot, from a vignette portrait painted by Blackburn in 1755, to be exact in the most finished style that can be procured in country, also a facsimile of his hand writing.
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut street.

Jesus Christ and Him Crucified.
Just received and for sale, by
E. LITTELL
No. 88, Chesnut street,
Jesus Christ and Him Crucified,
Being a view of the Trinity, divinity of Christ, the Atonement, and the Character and Influences of the Holy Spirit; together with references to the great body of texts used by Magee, Simpson, and Jones. By the Rev. BENJAMIN ALLEN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.
Jan. 4—6t

CHURCH POTRY.
Now in Press, and speedily to be published by
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Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street, first door below Third street.
Being Verses of Psalms and Hymns, suited to the Festivals and Fasts, and other occasions of the Church. With an appendix containing HYMS for PRIVATE and FAMILY DEVOTION, selected and altered from various authors, by Wm. Augustus Hughes, Associate Rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, and St. John's Church, Pequa.
Orders for the above work, timely received and promptly attended to. Also, for third edition
Episcopal Chantbook,
By the same Author, or any others in the different departments of Literature and Science.
Jan. 2—6t

Cotton and Rice.
80 BALES Superior Quality New Crop, Georgia upland Cotton.
ALSO,
30 Tierces good Rice. Just received and For Sale by
JAMES PATTON, Jr.
No. 23, N. Front Street.

New Law Book.
This Day is Published by
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No. 165, Chesnut Street.
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW,
Being a collection of Points arising upon the Constitution and Jurisprudence of the United States, which have been settled by Judicial Decision and Practice. By Thomas Sergeant, Esq. &c. In 1 vol. 8vo.
Nov. 30, 4t

WASHINGTON BLUES.
GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the company of Washington Blues, are requested to call on either of the undersigned persons, who compose the Committee of Election, viz.
James Baker, No. 265, Market street.
William T. Flanagan, No. 68, German street.
C. Meiser, N. W. corner of Chesnut and 5th sts.
John Shubert, No. 102, Wood street.
W. W. Weeks corner of Orange and Eighth streets.
C. A. Taylor, Eighth, above Race street.
Thomas Foster, No. 138, German street.
The Committee meet every Tuesday evening, at Stewart's tavern, No. 46, North Sixth street.
Nov. 23—4t

Major Long's Expedition.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
M. & S. THOMAS,
No. 108, Chesnut Street,
Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and '20; by order of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; under the command of Major Stephen H. Long, from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the Exploring Party. Compiled by Edwin James, Botanist and Geologist for the Expedition, in two vols. with an Atlas.
Jan. 4, 1823.

Tales of the Manor.
This Day is Received and for Sale, by
W. W. WOODWARD,
S. W. corner of Second and Chesnut streets
TALES OF THE MANOR,
By Mrs. HOPLAND. In Two vols. 12mo.
Dec. 21st, 1822.

OXBERRY'S New English Drama.
THIS DAY is published and for sale by
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut street.
The following numbers of OXBERRY'S NEW ENGLISH DRAMA.
No. 46 Three Weeks after Marriage.
No. 47 King Lear.
No. 48 Inconstant.
No. 49 Shipwreck.
No. 50 Rognatino.
No. 51 Wild Oats.
Jan. 2—6t

THE MUSEUM, NO. 7.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut Street,
The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, No. 7,
CONDUCTED BY ROBERT WALSH, Jr. Esq.
CONTENTS.

Advertisement.
Conjectures respecting the Greek Fire of the Middle Ages.
The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English immediately from the original Arabic, with explanatory notes taken from the most approved commentators; to which is prefixed a Preliminary Discourse, by George Sale, Gent.
Gems, principally from the Antique, drawn and etched by Richard Dingley, author of Select Gems, &c. with illustrations in Verse, by the Rev. George Croly, A. M. &c. &c.
An account of the last illness, Decease, and Post Mortem appearances of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Archibald Annett, M. D.
On the Physiology of the Root in Plants. By John Murray, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Cecil's Machine, in which Hydrogen Gas is the Moving Power.
Account of the Memoires de la Societe de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Geneve.
On the Taste for the Picturesque.
A Vocabulary of proper names and words.
Travels along the Mediterranean, and parts adjacent, in company with the Earl of Belmore, during the years 1816-17-18; extending as far as the Second Cataract of the Nile, Jerusalem, Damascus, Balbec, &c. &c. By Robert Richardson, M. D.
Recent Letters on Spain.
Memoir of Rossini the Composer.
Jan. 16—6t

Jefferson's Manuel,
New Edition.
Just received, and for Sale, by
ABRAHAM SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut Street,
A MANUEL of Parliamentary Practice, compiled originally for the use of the Senate of the United States. By Thomas Jefferson. To which are added, the rules and order of both Houses of Congress. Published at Washington City. Price, One dollar.
Jan. 16—6t

Just Received and for Sale by
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No. 165, Chesnut street,
The Rainbow; or, Lights and Shadows of Fashionable Life; illustrated by
"Three single gentlemen rolled into one"
Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Price 25 cents.
Jan. 4, 1823.

COTTON MACHINERY.
THE SUBSCRIBER
OFFERS for sale, a complete set of Shafts and Drums, with all the necessary wheels, with metal suspenders, brass boxes and screws complete. They are sufficient for driving 2500 spindles with preparation, and cost originally upwards of 1500 dollars. They are now in Bolton Cotton Factory, Kensington, and will be sold low.
Apply to
Isaac Baird,
Canal Factory.
Nov. 23—4t

NEW BOOKS.
A further supply of the following valuable Books is just received and for sale, by
W. W. WOODWARD,
South West corner of Second and Chesnut streets.
The Infant's Progress from the Valley of Destruction to Everlasting Glory, by Mrs. Sherwood
A Mother's Journal during the last illness of her child, by Jane Taylor
Thornton's Dialogues on Pure Religion
The Little Orphan, by Elias Cornelius
Burder's Sermons to Children
The Life of Brainerd, the celebrated Missionary
The Italian Convert, an authentic narrative
Silvy Douglas, a simple story
The History of George Desmond, founded on facts which occurred in the East Indies.
Dec. 14—4t

SEARCH OF TRUTH
IN THE
SCIENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND,
BY THE
Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D.
Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and President of the Episcopal Church.
ALSO,
Ferguson on Civil Society
Urquhart on Classical Learning
Barron on Belles Lettres and Logic
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo
Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo
Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. half gilt, Lond. ed.
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary
S. S. Smith's Moral and Political Philosophy
Tooke's Division of Faculties
Dobson's Life of Petrarch, 1 vol. 8vo
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy
Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments
Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind
FOR SALE BY
S. POTTER & CO.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street, first door below Third street.
Where may be had a general assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONARY,
On the most liberal terms.
Nov. 21—4t

Major Long's Expedition.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
By **ABRAHAM SMALL, No. 165, Chesnut Street,**
Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and 1820; by order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; under the command of Major Stephen H. Long, Compiled by Edwin James, Botanist and Geologist for the Expedition, two volumes, 8vo. and a volume of plates.
ALSO,
SONGS OF ZION; being Imitations of Psalms; by
James Montgomery, Price 6t 1-2 cents.
Jan. 2d.

SONGS OF ZION.
JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
M. & S. Thomas,
(Agents) No. 108, CHESNUT STREET.
Songs of Zion; being Imitations of Psalms, by
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
ALSO,
The Author's Jewel, consisting of Essays, Miscellaneous, Literary and Moral, by
S. SIMPSON.
Jan. 2d.

Thacher's Orchardist.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
By **E. LITTELL,**
No. 88, Chesnut Street,
The American Orchardist; or a Practical Treatise on the Culture and management of Apple and other Fruit trees, with observations on the diseases to which they are liable, and other remedies. To which is added the most approved method of manufacturing and preserving Cider. Compiled from the latest and most approved authorities, and adapted to the use of American Farmers. By James Thacher, M. D. Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of Massachusetts Medical Society, &c. &c.
Jan. 18, 1823.

FOR SALE
BY **E. LITTELL,**
No. 88, CHESNUT STREET,
An Elegant Engraving, by Longacre, of Catlin's Portrait of
Col. Timothy Pickering.
The Subscription List for "The Life of James Otis, of Massachusetts; containing also Notices of some contemporary characters and events, from the year 1760 to 1775—By William Tudor"—is still open. It is expected that the Books will arrive in about two weeks. Orders received before their arrival will be supplied at three dollars. The price to persons who do not subscribe, will be three dollars and fifty cents.
No. 1 of the Christian Advocate, edited by Ashbel Green, D. D. is just published. Price three dollars a year.
No. 9 of the Journal of Foreign Medicine, edited by Drs. Emilen and Price at \$4 a year;—And
No. 7 of the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, edited by Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq. (\$6 a year), were issued a few days ago.
Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, the 3d. vol. of the Remains of H. K. White; Montgomery's Songs of Zion; the Phantom Barge, and other Poems, by the Author of the Limmer, and all other new Publications, constantly for sale.
"The Pioneers" will probably be published within two weeks, and "Peveril of the Peak" may perhaps appear about the same time, but this is uncertain, as it depends upon arrivals from England.
Jan. 23—6t



Columbian Observer.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1823.

THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER will be issued as a *Daily Paper* between the present time and the first of March ensuing, or as early as arrangements can be made to that effect. The great, and, we may venture to say, unprecedented patronage afforded to the *Observer*, more than warrants us in this enterprise. The price of the *Daily Paper* will be \$8 per annum; and the *Country Paper*, three times a week, as heretofore, \$5. Those Subscribers in the city, who would prefer the *Country Paper*, we shall make arrangements to accommodate.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be thankfully received at No. 91, South Fourth Street.

January 18, 1823.

To Correspondents.

The Communication of our Correspondent, on the subject of Mr. Nelson's appointment, is in type, and shall appear on Saturday.

We present our compliments to the *polite, intelligent and reasonable Editor* of that *Hartford Convention* journal, the *Essex Register*; and assure him, we shall always esteem ourselves happy to be thought the object of his solicitude—especially when excited by our just delineation of the arbitrary and unprincipled character of Mr. John Quincy Adams, whose *tory propensities* and inordinate ambition, have made him the object of general distrust and fear to the American people. How long, Mr. *Hartford Convention*, have you been the champion of James Madison? We presume it must have been since the last war with Great Britain! Pray, sir, what battle were you in on that occasion? Oh! the *Hartford Convention* battle—against your own country!—Very well, sir, you are a patriot, and may pass.—Give the word? "Toryism!" Pass!

Bank Charters and Barters.

The *Bank Barers* at Harrisburg, are said to be an absolute nuisance to the members of the Legislature.—This is what we always calculated would come to pass! The *Bank men* from the City are now too strong for the People and the Democratic Party. If this continues, good bye to all freedom. Under all circumstances, we cannot perceive how the Legislature can agree to *renew a Bank Charter* in this City, without subjecting themselves to disgrace, and just imputations of a dereliction of duty to their Constituents and the Constitution. We have full confidence in the Democratic members, on this occasion; but we feel satisfied, that should the Banks succeed in obtaining their wishes this session of the Legislature, contrary to the wishes of the people, the members who vote in their favour may be left at home the next.

Democracy.

The *Family Gazette* pronounces the course of this paper, to be characterized by "folly and wickedness." When the reputation of a Democratic newspaper is assailed by the tongue of slander, teeming with the venom of disappointed ambition and selfishness; our duty to the party, and the principles of that party, urge us to call on the defamer, to produce the proof of our "folly and wickedness." The words have nothing in them to startle us, and we can dwell on them with composure and complacency. The reason of this allegation, is said by the *Gazette*, to be the heading course we have pursued. What has been that course, and the principles which have served to guide us in it? For it is this which must show our "folly and wickedness," or convict the defamer of a wanton aspersion. We appeal to our columns to show, that our course has been that of *uniform and pure Democracy*; and our principles those of '76, '89, and 1800;—the principles that led to the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, and which are alone calculated to preserve the Democratic party entire and unbroken, in its original energy and might. In the development of these principles we have necessarily been drawn to denounce certain *Apostate Federalists*, and the amalgamation of the fragments of factions, as incompatible with the integrity and unity of the Democratic party. In pursuing this course, we have advocated the welfare of the great Democratic family of the State and Union; but in so doing, we have it seems crossed the *Family Gazette* in the acute angle of their selfishness and intrigue. They support an *Apostate Federalist* for the Governor's chair. We recommend to the people to elect a *Democrat*. They proclaim our course "foolish and wicked." Why?—Because we desire *consistent Democratic Government*, and they espouse the cause of a *mongrel and a Federalist*, one who advocated the Election of James Ross, who ran in opposition to Simon Snyder as the speaker of the House of Representatives, and who for many years led on the phalanx of that party, to battle against, and defeat, if possible, the Democrats. On which side then, is the "folly and wickedness?" We leave this question to the decision of the intelligence, candour, and patriotism of the Democratic party.

It cannot be denied, that we have crossed the designs of the *Family Gazette*. But, is the fault ours, that they acted in a manner incompatible with the just application of just Democratic principles? Are we to blame, if when espousing the good of the Democratic family in general, a little faction in the city, cry out with terror, that we have ruined them? Surely we are not responsible for the selfish conduct of the *Family*. We have to do with *Principles only*, and with men who profess and act consistently on these principles. If the *Gazette* had acted in the same manner, they would not have found our course to have jarred with their "folly and wickedness." Men who are treacherous to their Principles, cannot be true to their Party! When the *Gazette* supports *Mongrels* and *Apostate Federalists*, it betrays Democracy, and introduces discord, while it creates distrust. Of such politicians it is better for the Party, to have their enmity than support.

But the *Family Journal* arraigns us of attempting to injure a *Prominent Candidate*, alluding to Mr. *Argow*. We are almost tempted to smile at this presumption, knowing as we do, the utter fallacy of the assertion, but

we refrain: we will not laugh, but we hope the members of the Legislature, and the Democrats of the interior, will not imitate our gravity. Had Mr. Ingham been a prominent candidate, we should have had more respect for our Democratic brethren, than to have so rudely assailed his venerable and tottering principles. But this is altogether out of the question, and it is worse than idle to expatiate on impossibilities. *Argow* deserted to the English, but the English never made him *Commander in Chief* against the Americans. Mr. Ingham may be serviceable in a *subaltern* station, but the Democratic party never can confide in him as their *Chief*.

The Editors of this Paper go with the Party, and for the Party. If our principles are wrong, we desire to be enlightened; but we think we cannot err, when we say, that a *Family* is not the Party, and that a *Post Office* is no more like Mr. Jefferson, than it is like the *Revolution*. Those, therefore, who attack us, as the *Gazette* has done, attack the Democratic Party, and though they may gratify a little *hub* in the City, they must offend all impartial and disinterested Democratic Politicians, in other parts of the State. We challenge a scrutiny into our principles, and invite both friends and foes, to communicate their sentiments upon the subject. But we must protest on the threshold, against all amalgamation of parties.

RECIPE

To cure a disease which some of the descendants of "Francis," say originated in a Southern land

Take 1 oz. of a Doctor,
2 " of a Lawyer,
4 " of a Colonel,
1 " of a Legislator.

Mix them well together, and then pour upon them about one quart of *District Commissioners*, two quarts of *Guards of the Poor*, a little *Solicitorship*, and plenty of *Inspector of the Prison*. When all these ingredients are mixed together, they must be well shaken and then swallowed by the People, and the patient sent, if convenient, to drink Congress water.

N. B. Some other articles of less flavour may be thrown in to make the dose more palatable to the People.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

The following is from the *Franklin Gazette* of Saturday. On all occasions, consistent with the principles of Democracy, we are always happy to go hand-in-hand with that paper. But as to the opinions expressed in the article quoted below, we differ in toto. We believe, sincerely believe, that the great body of the Democratic Party, wish no person connected with the administration of the late Governor Findlay, to be taken up as their Candidate. The reason of this, has no possible relation to the question of the purity of his administration, but proceeds altogether from a desire to prevent division and discord in the party. For it cannot be doubted, that if a member of that administration is nominated, the Democratic party will be so distracted, that a Federal Governor will and must necessarily be elected. We speak this, without any intention of saying, that we will not support any member of that administration—We merely speak as to the sense and opinions of the Democratic Party, generally, convinced that our course is a matter of perfect indifference to all parties. We pretend to take no part in the political squabbles of the time. The Democratic Party has its proper organ here, (the *Franklin Gazette*), and we stand aside like a *Sentinel on Duty*, merely to challenge, get the watchword from stragglers, and say—Pass!

We have observed it repeatedly suggested in some of the newspapers, that it would be good policy that the next Democratic candidate for governor should not be selected from the individuals who composed, or were connected with, the late administration of Mr. Findlay. The adoption of this suggestion would at once proscriber from the list of candidates three or four of the most prominent gentlemen on it. We believe that so far from yielding to such a proposition, the republicans of Pennsylvania generally consider the fact of a candidate having belonged to the late administration, or been connected with it, as a recommendation to the office of chief magistrate; and we are very certain that one of the individuals so circumstanced will be the next Democratic governor of this state. All the gentlemen seriously named as candidates were the decided supporters of the administration of Mr. Findlay, or actually belonged to it, and one of them will, in all probability, be nominated. Sixty thousand Democratic freemen of Pennsylvania will never, in order to conciliate a few unprincipled men, tamely surrender their right of choosing a governor from among themselves. That would be only to pass a censure on their own sentiments and conduct, and to proclaim that they had been altogether wrong in reposing confidence in some of the best republicans and ablest men in the state.

CORPORATIONS—No. II.

We are now to consider, after having shown that the Legislature have no right to create them.—The expediency of granting Charters, and their influence on society.

This question has an intimate relation to the subject of our first paper. Charters claim in law to be "sacred;"—and the Legislature is said to give a power greater than it possesses, because it gives a licence to defraud, and creates a right in one, superior to that of another, which is a contradiction, and proves that it cannot, without a usurpation, create a Charter. In claiming for Charters the quality of being "sacred," the Law Expounders apply the feudal principles of Monarchy to Republican institutions; and construe a Charter, according to the barbarous feudality of the darkest periods of English tyranny. But these law expounders are right, because Charters cannot exist compatibly with our Democratic principles of equality, elective representative Government, and the responsibility of agents. A Charter is "sacred;" that is, above the reach of the Legislature; above

the power of the people, and not responsible for its actions; for if it were responsible it would not be "sacred," and would not be a Charter.

Every Charter granted, therefore, places a certain portion of society in their most important relations, out of and above the control of the Legislature; and the members of Corporations, thus become no longer amenable to the laws, in questions affecting the equity of Government, on the one hand, and the Aristocratic wealth of the members, on the other. On the folly of such a proceeding, we need not speak; it is an act of suicide on the part of Government, as well as an act of treachery towards the people. By granting Charters, the Legislature create masters over their own heads; for they must be "sacred," and must be irresponsible.—A Charter at the mercy of the Legislature, with its members responsible for its obligations, is a contradiction in sense, as well as dictum: this is no Charter, and if they were so constructed they would no longer be sought for, to screen speculators from their debts, and throw upon society the burden of extravagant or visionary enterprises. No Legislature, not disposed to involve the Government in artificial troubles, would adjudge Charters to be expedient, when they once comprehended their principles and tendency.

Experience has proved, that all men who act as members of a Corporation, feel and think themselves (as they in reality are!) superior to those citizens who are content to act honestly in their individual capacity. This feeling very soon begets pride and arrogance, which, added to wealth and monopoly, constitutes Aristocracy. Hence follow titles. A member of a Corporation, must necessarily be an Esquire. He has power; for wealth, and the discretion to distribute it, is power of the most efficient kind. The necessities and avarice of mankind, cause him to be courted by them. As the rest of society become obsequious and crouching to them, the Chartered Aristocrats become more lofty and arrogant. The people grow servile, and lose that bold spirit of equality and independence, which should always characterize freemen. The Aristocrats become lords, and dictate and domineer over the people, whose spirit is consequently dastardized. To be a member of a Chartered body, very soon becomes an object of ambition to all men, who aspire and struggle to attain an eminence, which places them in the relative situation of lords to common citizens or plebeians; without having the title, but with all the consequence, arrogance, and pride of lords. But the name is of very little importance, if the power is possessed. It matters not, if a man has supreme and arbitrary power, if he be called a king, or a protector; the protector may have more power, and be a greater tyrant than the king. A natural consequence of this system, is the increase of luxury, and extravagance, idleness, vice, and debauchery. The sons of Chartered Aristocrats, become in general the unproductive, debauchees of society, who fill our jails, gaming houses, and stews, with the victims of pleasure, prodigality, and crime. They inherit all the pride, with an unreasonable increase of the vanity of their fathers, without a particle of their industry, or cunning. They aim nothing but monopoly fraud, and speculation. They look down upon the honest sons of toil, with scorn and contempt. The people what are the people, say they? but a "many mob," "a rabble." "What are Democrats, say they, but the refuse of dung hills!" And who made these gentlemen, these lords without titles, the arrogant and vain prodigates they boast themselves? Why, a Democratic Legislature; the honest, hard-working Representatives of a free people, who leaning their ploughs, turned their attention to Government, and were deceived into the manufacture of Aristocrats! Is it not a humiliating miracle, in the human character, that honest and industrious Democrats, should chart an order of patricians, to live in fraud, idleness, and vice? Yet who can deny the truth of a picture? What a commentary on Charters! what a reproach to free Government!

This however, but one mode of their pernicious influence. They incite men of large capital, to monopolize every productive business, by throwing a certain portion of wealth into a common pool, and then obtaining a Charter to guarantee them individually in the event of their speculation failing. This is a deadly blow aimed at all individual industry. What citizen can engage in competition with a Chartered company? And it has been remarked, that as "times were bad," and all business dull and unproductive, Chartered companies have risen, to destroy even the little chance of profit, which had been left to the humble and industrious man. Thus, multiplying embarrassments, poverty and want, and crushing the den entitled to equal rights, beneath the porous weight of a Chartered Colossus.

Such a system obviously aims to break up the industry, property, and energy of the people, to consolidate and augment the wealth and power of the aristocracy. Every Charter granted, must course bring us nearer to that kind of Government, for it must not be lost sight of, that the Chartered Aristocracy also have the right of suffrage, and that they will consequently strive to elect men favour-

able to their schemes of grandeur and aggrandizement. This is too much the case, at present. Powerful combinations among this privileged class, secure and perpetuate and increase the evils of Charters. Their influence extends even to the Legislature; disarms eloquence of its force, and patriotism of its virtue; stifles the voice of the Press; blinds the understandings of Legislators, perverts their feelings, and too often corrupts their principles. An influence of this deleterious kind, even supposing no other pernicious effect to flow from a Chartered Aristocracy, would be more than sufficient reason, to shun them as a moral pestilence, and a political disease, which daily becomes more inveterate, and seated deeper in the system; depriving the Democracy not only of their rights, but of their vigour, their influence and their political standing.

It appears unnatural and inconsistent with the generally prevailing principle of self-interest, but the fact cannot be dissembled, that even that portion of society, whose duty and interest it is to repel the encroachments and usurpations of this Chartered Aristocracy, are the first to bow in deference to the power of these Lords, and to assist in fastening the harness on their own necks, which the ambition of their would-be masters have thrown around them. We content ourselves with recording the fact; and leave comments to be made by the party, whose character is so deeply implicated in the circumstances here detailed.

While upon this subject, we cannot omit to suggest to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a very desirable improvement in the Charter of this City; to take from the Governor the power to appoint Aldermen, and vest it in the citizens of the different Wards or Districts; a mode of Government more popular, more just and more consonant to the principles of Democracy, than that which now obtains. The recent appointment of a certain Foreigner, will at once show the wisdom and propriety of this amendment to the City Corporation. In addition to our then not being liable to the same disgrace, we shall have the chance of electing honest and sound Democratic Citizens, to sit upon the Bench of Justice, in our City Court, an object of much importance to the rights of the citizen, and the morals of our metropolis.

Mr Crawford's Qualifications for the Presidency of the United States.

No. II.

"CONSIDERATIONS

"OF THE

"PURITY

"OF THE

"PRINCIPLES OF

"WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, ESQ.

"By John Clark, of Georgia."

(Continued.)

In this pamphlet, Mr. Crawford stands charged and convicted.

1. OF SUBORNATION OF PERJURY, and FORGERY OF LETTERS.
2. OF LOW INTRIGUE and UNPRINCIPLED FALSEHOOD.
3. OF THE MURDER OF A FELLOW CREATURE.
4. OF A CONSPIRACY WITH NOTORIOUS ROGUES to DEFAME General Clark, by imputations of iniquitous conduct.
5. OF CORRUPTION.
6. OF CALUMNIATING GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

Having shown Mr. Crawford to be guilty of the first charge here made against him, we now proceed to substantiate the second, from the pages of the pamphlet referred to.

The following letter from General Clark to Mr. Crawford, which that gentleman never answered, and never refused, will tend to the exposition of this point. The affidavit connected with the Perjury of Cosby, we shall publish hereafter.

From General John Clark to William H. Crawford.

Once more, in the style of a braggadocio, have you imposed yourself on the credulity of a deluded public. Although I again desire to notice you in this way be assured that it is not from a predilection for the mode of defence, a dread of your resentment, nor a desire to please; but a regard for that character which has hitherto remained spotless and unpolished.

Into what a labyrinth of absurdities and inconsistencies, have your malevolence, spleen, and mortification involved you! Could I but for a moment lose sight of the splendour of your villainy, you would indeed have every claim to compassion that can arise from infamy and distress. Do you not see in large, capital letters, that you stand by the assertions of Captain London, convicted of lying? Yet we behold you, with more than stolid apathy, receive it with meekness and submission.

It seems that your opinion of my interference with the Grand Juries, remains unaltered; although you have differed at different times as to the manner of my interference. If the evidence that has already been given to the public, supported even by your own incautious acknowledgments, does not exempt me from the base charge of tampering with their independence; I know not what will do it. From you, sir, I never did expect an overt confession of my innocence. The man who is base enough to fix an infamous charge upon another, without evidence, can never possess either the honesty or the magnanimity to retract it. But, sir, you knew that unless you could retire under some *deceitful* cover, the certificates of the Grand Juries must carry an irresistible conviction to the mind of every impartial man, and not only acquit me of the foul charge of tampering with them, but at the same time, however reluctantly, compel you to subscribe to your own infamy—you, there-

fore, wisely retired into that *murky* circle, of your own private opinion. It was from this trail castle (if I may be permitted to use the expression) that you felt yourself authorized to discharge your false and poisonous aspersions—but it is a castle which the honest and virtuous will never seek shelter in. They will at least den and something stronger than mere private opinion, before they attempt to smother that precious boon of man—reputation.

In your last publication, however, you have changed your ground; and brought the question to a more probable issue. Here I am happy to meet you.—Habeo I have been compelled to the necessity of alone detecting and exposing the fallacy of your own private opinion, which, like "influence," is of so "indefinite a meaning," that literally, it was contending with shadows. You there say, that a gentleman of the present legislature is ready to depose to his having seen two letters which bore my signature, and which he believes to have been written by me to a Grand Juror and some other person, soliciting them to exercise their influence in obtaining a recommendation in favour of Judge Griffin. This, sir, is a high and serious charge. The circumstances connected with it, if true, are plain, definite, and susceptible of even legal proof. They require no argument to elucidate, no ingenuity or subterfuge to demonstrate their meaning: not like individual opinions, mutable and evanescent; they are permanent and will ever speak for themselves. I therefore, in the name of justice, in the name of truth, and of that reputation which is dearer to me than life, call upon you, sir, to produce the deposition alluded to. Tell the public the names of these gentlemen, the counties in which they live; exhibit the originals—my hand writing is well known in Louisville; or some other particularity sufficient to enable them to ascertain either the truth of your charges or the *erectly* of your falsehoods. No longer, assassin like, attack the reputations of men through the false media of *conjecture, insinuations and half formed stories*.—If I am guilty, the public ought to know it. It is not myself alone that makes the demand upon you; but that public whose interest you are so solicitous to promote, imperiously call for an investigation of your charges. What, sir, must they think of you, if you do not produce this deposition? But more particularly, what can be their reflections, should these letters be ultimately established on you and others as an infamous forgery? Yes, sir, I do verily believe that they have originated within the limits of Louisville: have been devised and propagated by you and your minions.

Driven as you were to the last extremity of argument, and defeated on every ground you had taken, you beheld scorn, infamy, and probable defeat before you. Nothing therefore scarcely less than subornation of perjury itself, could afford even a temporary support to a character thus degraded to the lowest stage of human corruption. You have indeed had ingenuity enough to thrust between yourself and the crime a poor ignorant wretch, who, as you found him with less sense than reputation, you will probably leave "a fixed figure for the hand of scorn to point its slow unmoving finger at." How happened it, sir, that Richmond T. Cosby, the person here alluded to, never apprised you until this late date of this material circumstance? You lodge in the same house, are in the habits of frequent communication, and at the very time when you were writing your first publication, in which you deny ever having said that I wrote to the Grand Juries; nay, that you did not suppose that I could have had the folly to do so, he was at hand, under your nose, and no doubt ready to serve you. Did you not have reason to believe several months ago, that I intended to expose you for the lies propagated at the preceding Legislature, relative to this subject? Why did you not in the meantime, if your conduct was capable of support, procure justificatory evidence, or at least some slight excuse for your harsh aspersions? If I am not mistaken, these circumstances will be productive of unavoidable inferences, and "these questions will carry their own answers along with them." Thus, sir, have you laboured with a zeal deserving of a better cause, and in a manner that would disgrace any cause. Can the reflection, that you have succeeded in your object, alone through the propagation of falsehoods, carry any solid, any cheering sensations to your mind? Does not the idea haunt you in your retired walks, and plant thorns in your pillow at night? If you have not bid adieu to the principles of virtue, honesty, truth and justice; if you are not entirely bereft of the "compunctious visitings of nature," believe me, I little envy you the pleasure arising from your recent success.

The reason of my bringing the names of gentlemen of distinction into view, is well known. It arose almost unavoidably out of your manner of reply. In that, the charge of *federalism* was made upon Mr. Griffin, and at the same time his opponent, by a *consequential* inference, was held up to the public as a man of political correctness, or in other words, as a genuine republican. It was with the exclusive view of exposing the fallacy of this insinuation, that I took the liberty of informing the public, that the very men whom your friend now so warmly admires, are those whose characters, motives and measures he had vilified, defamed and reprobated. But why, sir, have you so cruelly lugged Colonel Carnes into this correspondence? Was even the mention of his name necessarily connected with your reply? If I voted for him in opposition to the late Governor Tatnall, it was because there were then strong grounds of belief, that the latter gentleman had determined not to accept of the government. Do you not yourself know, with what reluctance he was forced into this measure, and from that date commenced the train of those afflictions that pressed so heavily upon him? Your insinuations relative to the pecuniary situation of Col. Carnes, are mean, ungentlemanly ridiculous, and as they certainly were not necessary to your reply, the public can ascribe them to no other motive, than the gratification of your spleen and malignity. "I pity the distresses of a good man; his sorrows are sacred with me;" and I know not that we are taught, either by our nature or religion, to triumph in the misfortunes of even the lowest of our species.

MEMO

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In all your statements, reasonings and opinions, throughout your various tracts, your chief aim has been to *darken, deceive and misrepresent*. At one moment you behold you asserting with positiveness, that I had influenced the Grand Juries by writing to them.—Detected in this falsehood, *Profrat* like, you deny the assertion, and say that Capt. London must have mistaken the word *riding* for *writing*. Too wise to be duped, and too firm to be affected by your *whining* and jesuitical reasonings, he has justly inflicted a *lash* upon you, the smart of which you will certainly continue to feel, so long as you are possessed of common sensibility. My opposition to the election of Judge Tait on the ground of his being under your influence and control, was founded in *truth, in justice and sound policy*. Happy indeed, would it be for the country, if it had an existence only in my "own brain." But it is a belief which pervades every class of society in the Western District, and which more or less is attached to every case determined under its administration, in which you are counsel. On this point, however, I do not wish the public to place their belief on my individual assertion. The following letters from gentlemen who have been here during the present session, and whose veracity neither yourself, nor your friend Judge Tait, dare impeach, are a few of the many that would be willing to testify to the same opinions."

The Letters here alluded to we omit, as unimportant; but should they be called for, they shall be published. We earnestly beg every man to reflect upon the character of Mr. Crawford, as here delineated, and say, whether he is the man he would wish to govern the United States?

(To be continued.)

MEMOIR OF THE LATE GEORGE SIMPSON.

In the death of GEORGE SIMPSON, Esquire, the Cashier of the late Bank of the United States, his family and friends have suffered an afflictive bereavement, in which the public sympathy has largely participated. The pen of friendship has thus long been withheld from delineating his worth, from a sincere respect to those opinions of modesty and unobtrusiveness that the subject of these brief remarks was known to possess. But though he abstained from claiming for himself that distinction to which his virtues and genius entitled him, while living, we may now, with propriety, venture to place his character in its true light, when we can no longer do violence to that sensibility which is so often the concomitant of extraordinary endowments.

Of the impropriety of posthumous adulation, as well as the abuse of newspaper panegyrics on the dead, no one entertains a more decided aversion than the writer of this article. It cannot, however, be maintained, that, because truth is sometimes perverted, and characters misrepresented, in order to gratify the vanity or assuage the grief, of surviving friends, that the tribute of praise due to departed virtue should be stifled and suppressed, and a noble example of benevolence and rectitude should be permitted to sink in silence to the tomb. The good man is emphatically the property of society. He is a living and practical lesson of the beauty and happiness of that moral purity, which it is the solemn duty of every one to illustrate in his own life, and to inculcate on his posterity, as well as recommend to his neighbor.

GEORGE SIMPSON has long been before the public, in one of the most arduous and responsible stations to which a private individual can be called. When we speak of his talents, therefore, as well as of his unspotted integrity, his close application to business, and his uniform affability and desire to please, we only repeat what every one, acquainted with him, will confirm, by their own observation. To an understanding highly endowed, he added the richest fruits of a classical education, and a polished and correct taste in the belles-lettres. His attention to the duties of his office was sedulous and unremitting, in an extraordinary degree; and it is the opinion of those long familiar with his uncommon industry, that he literally sacrificed his life to his duties.

As a financier, George Simpson had few equals. In the negotiation of the *Public Loans*, from the administration of Mr. Adams to that of Mr. Madison, he always manifested that clearness of conception, promptitude of action, and power of calculation and arrangement, which could reduce the most intricate and complicated questions of finance to lucid systems and accurate order. The public acknowledgments, so frequently made of his services and talents, in this respect, at once attest his powers, and bear evidence to that innate philanthropy of his heart which could disarm the prejudices of party of all their resentment, and turn opposition into praise. But he never took an active part in the political struggles of the times; for his domestic habits, combined with the sweetness of his disposition, and an angelic goodness of heart, turned with aversion from collisions and heart-burnings, to the enjoyments of benevolence and quiet. Amiable as he was in his temper, however, the virtues of the man far eclipsed the merit of a deportment always polite and gentlemanly. No human being ever lived a more spotless life than George Simpson. Not only as a husband, a neighbor, and a citizen, but as a man, he was singularly affectionate, kind, and benevolent—rigidly just in all his transactions with others, he was too frequently unjust to himself, neglecting to claim those rights which the most illiberal would have

been forward to grant him. His charity was always remarkable, but it was done by stealth, and his left hand knew not the actions of his right. Possessing every opportunity, and superior advantages, to engage in profitable speculations, he always abstained from them on principle. Bounteous and liberal, he was always disinterested and obliging. His friendships were select, but always ardent and sincere, and he had no enemy unless it was the enemy of virtue. Towards the unfortunate, in every station of life, he was always drawn by a compassionate sympathy. Through life always pious and devout—he made no parade of the forms of religion, and was equally as tolerant as he was sincere in his christian impressions. Too modest to claim his due, his talents and merit always extorted esteem and praise, notwithstanding his unobtrusive meekness. A character so singularly good and strikingly efficient, seldom cheers the heart of benevolence by its presence. To the vigorous intellect of manhood, he united the simplicity and goodness of infantile virtue and purity. But, why dwell upon the recollection of virtues, which can no longer cheer by their mild effulgence! Yet, may we not cherish the remembrance in our hearts, and endeavour to imitate what we can never cease to esteem and admire? In the suddenness of his demise, his afflicted family received an aggravated shock, which time and pious resignation can alone mitigate or heal. But the virtues of the deceased, while they increase their sorrow for his death, also present a balm of consolation, in the certainty of the high reward to which he is destined in a better and a higher world.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1823.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

THEATRICAL.

The public was disappointed on Thursday evening, by the indisposition of Mrs. Tannall, which prevented her performing the part of Elvira, that had been assigned to her, and which was, of necessity, resumed by Mrs. Wood. We still hope to witness the display of Mrs. Tannall's powers, supported by the superior acting of Mr. Cooper, or the very respectable exertions of Mr. Wallack. Having nothing particular to observe as to the performance on Thursday evening, I will indulge in a few notices of what may be appropriately given as connected with the general economy of the Stage.

I have had frequent occasion to complain of the broad bonnets, profuse plumes, and darkening veils of the ladies; who, in general, compose a considerable part of a Philadelphia audience. For caps, Chinchilla hats, curls, braids and combs, would be much more genteel and commendable. I hope my female readers will regard this admonition, and when they are about to dress for the play, employ the string-woman to the exclusion of the plumbist; so as not to cloud the stage from the view of those in the rear, whose state of obubilation is not a little vexatious. There is another impropriety of the ladies, particularly those occupying the second row of boxes—the turning their backs to the stage in the interstices of the performance, and between the play and the farce. Their persons would show, if that is their object, to much greater advantage, by presenting their front to the opera glass, inasmuch as the breast is a more alluring object, than its converse.—A well bred female would not be more averse from turning her back to the altar when in a Cathedral, than from taking the same liberty when at the Theatre.

The b-bloom-hats of the Gentlemen are not much less to be complained of than the head dress of the ladies; but they, particularly when called upon by an eclipsed vetary from behind, condescend to take them off—the ladies should do the same, if they will come with their plumes.

There is another practice, which seems to have acquired permanency from the rule of prescription, still more offensive than the pantomimical obtrusion before described; the practice of disturbing the tranquillity of the house on every trivial occasion, according to the will and emotion of any indiscreet spectator, who may fancy an incident or expression, a sentiment or a gesture agreeable to his mood; thus, every foolish gazer, having no faculty to gratify but that of vision, or whose imagination has been flustered by the free use of the grape, or of the indigenous grain, baptised of Erin, conceives himself at liberty to disturb the *thinking* part of the audience, by the application of his iron-bound boot-heels, his cane or his umbrella to the floor, or by the noisy concussion of the palms of his hands. These senseless noises not only disturb the audience, but annoy the actor, who is frequently obliged to stop when his feelings are prepared for utterance, or go on in the midst of the uproar, without being heard by any one in the house.

Pope entertained similar objections when he conceived the following verses—

Lo! as the wolves on Orea's stormy deep,
Howl to the roarings of the stormy deep:
Such is the shout, the long applauding note,
At Quin's high plume, or Oldfield's petticoat:
Or when from court a birth-day suit bestowed,
Sinks the lost actor in the twinkling load.
Booth enters—bark! the universal peal!
But has he spoken? Not a syllable—
What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flow'd gown and lacquered chair.

A clap of artificial thunder has frequently produced a burst of applause, that a bright thought or a happy incident has invoked in vain; and the letting down of the lamps in front of the proscenium has created a still and noiseless melancholy beyond the power of language to produce.

In the Spanish theatre, the audience express their desire of preserving silence, and their respect for an actor, when he enters, by the aspiration of the word "hush"—as we would say in English; surely, this is more respectful, and a stronger mark of attention from the audience, than the most boisterous applause, proceeding from iron boot-heels, cat-calls and bravo's. It is well, on the first entrance of an actor, to greet him with high applause, but the continual interruption of the performance as above complained of, is the result of stupidity and ignorance. It is, however, I am happy to say, growing out of fashion, and the appearing *hush* is rapidly gaining ground.

On Friday evening last, Mr. Cooper performed the part of Beverly in the tragedy of the Gamester, with great success; the closing scene of his performance was admirable; he really seemed to die in despair, and the tears of the audience bore ample testimony to the sensibility and skill of the performer. He made his audience feel for the distress of himself and Mrs. Beverly, because

from the reality of feeling, he became the character, and forgot himself. Mr. Cooper's merits, as an actor, do not require to be eulogized, for he is too well known among us to admit of a novel commendation; yet we may be permitted to offer him our thanks for the very useful lesson which by his personation of Beverly, he afforded to the town. If we were at liberty to put aside the veil of privacy, and publish an incident of real life, we could relate a remarkable instance of the power of the drama, in calling forth the sentiments of morality and virtue, from the insulated breast of a libertine and a gambler, occasioned by his representation of Mr. Cooper. Brought to feeling and reflection by beholding the despair of Beverly, and the anguish of his wife and sister, the person of whom we write, has, since the representation, done *velis* the performance of which, afford the strongest evidence of his complete reformation. What the pulpit had failed for years to effect this faithful representation of the miseries of gaming and dissipation, has accomplished in an hour. This is no evidence, however, of the general morality of the stage; like other institutions of man, it is liable to be abused, and too often perverted to bad purposes.

The wounded pride and disappointed love of an unprincipled and lustful villain, were justly exhibited by Mr. Wood, in the character of Stokely. The junior manager is always correct in his performance, and frequently excellent; he invariably gives satisfaction. On Saturday evening, Mr. Cooper enacted the part of Othello, with his usual aptness and ability. I could not help contrasting the abate and natural performance of Mr. Cooper, in this character, with the mummery and affectation of Keau.

The following cautionary words addressed to Desdemona, may serve for an instance. When Desdemona tests her life and soul, that she did not give "that handkerchief" to Cassio; Othello admonishes her thus, "Sweet soul, take heed."

Take heed of perjury; thou art on thy death bed. Keau uses the words in a threatening mood, standing as they are uttered, and at the final epithet, which he pronounces after a pause of ten or twelve turns his back to the couch, and starting with convulsive horror, from the sound of his own voice, steps away, or throws himself upon the couch. But Cooper seats himself on the bed-side and *applies* her to take heed of perjury, and reminds her in a strain of feeling, indicative of anticipated remorse, that she is on her death-bed.

In the first instance, we see the murderer; in the last, we behold the tender and abused husband brought into an agony of distress; and this feeling is continued to the end, for he becomes a coward in his guilt, and after having been overcome by the comparatively weak Montano, dies in despair, by his own hand. The truth, Mr. Cooper plays Shakespeare's Othello; Keau, aims at something new. They both have their admirers, but the enlightened few, the well trained critics, are Mr. Cooper's.

Governors of the States.—Jan. 1, 1823.

Maine,	Albion K. Parris.
New Hampshire,	Samuel Bell.
Vermont,	Richard Skinner.
Massachusetts,	John Brooks.
Rhode Island,	George C. Gibbs.
Connecticut,	Oliver Wolcott.
New York,	Joseph C. Yates.
Pennsylvania,	Isaac H. Williamson.
Delaware,	Joseph Hoar.
Maryland,	Samuel Stevens, Jr.
Virginia,	James Pleasants.
North Carolina,	Gabriel Holmes.
South Carolina,	John L. Wilson.
Georgia,	John Clark.
Tennessee,	Wm. Carroll.
Kentucky,	John Adair.
Ohio,	Jeremiah Morrow.
Louisiana,	Thomas B. Robertson.
Mississippi,	Walter Leake.
Indiana,	Wm. Hendricks.
Illinois,	Edward Cole.
Alabama,	Israel Pickens.
Missouri,	Alexander McNair.

United States' Mint.

The amount of gold coin of various denominations struck at the mint, from 1793 to 1821, is \$7,620,867 20; of silver, 11,006,193 40; of copper, 425,655 78—total, \$19,852,746 68.

The legislature of Illinois have nominated HENRY CLAY as president of the United States; and the Richmond Enquirer states that Indiana will make the same nomination. Major General Scott of the army is now at Washington.

The house of delegates of Virginia have reduced the pay of the members to three dollars per day.

Mr. PELBY, the performer is now playing at Lexington, Kentucky.

The following is extracted from a number of toasts drunk at a dinner in Portsmouth, N. H. in commemoration of the Victory at New Orleans.

Love and Peace.—May the ignorant and dishonest of those professions fall into the hands of each other—so the sooner will "the Devil have his due."

Democratic General Ward Committee.

At a meeting of the General Democratic Ward Committee elected by the Democratic citizens of the city of Philadelphia, opposed to the administration of the state, the following gentlemen were elected to represent the city of Philadelphia in the republican convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, for the purpose of nominating a person suitable for the office of Governor: Thomas Leiper, John Lisle, George M. Dallas, Joseph Barnes, John R. N. B., Jacob H. Fisler, James M. Linnard, and Robert Patterson.

These delegates are instructed to attend the convention at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, "provided that in the event of a majority of the republicans of the state in county meetings, or otherwise assembled, disapprove of Harrisburg, and designate some other place, the aforesaid delegates are directed to attend such place as may be substituted."

The Delegates elected are authorised to fill any vacancies.

Married.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Mr. Jos. ph Siddons, to Miss Esther Ann Parris, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, 25th inst. by the Rev. J. P. Peckworth, Mr. James Casady, to Miss Ruth Davis, all of this city.

Some time since in Duplin county, N. C. Mr. Jacob Mathies, aged 111, to Mrs. Sellers, aged 119 years.

Died.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Frederick Rheinboldt, aged 72.

On Monday morning, Mr. James M. Cully, aged 39. On Sunday, 26th inst. Mrs. Charlotte Sophia Lefell, of the Theatre, wife of Mr. John C. Lefell, aged 43. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Thomas Huston, aged 47. At New York, on Saturday morning, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Tyler, late of the New York Theatre.

On Tuesday Morning last, Mr. Clement Lee Bready, Coachmaker, in the 41st year of his age. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late dwelling No. 132 South Fifth street.

FIRST TROOP.
The members will attend (citizens dress) the funeral of Clement Lee Bready, from No. 132, S. Fifth street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JOHN R. C. SMITH, Captain.

Port of Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Adeline, Israel, 11 days from Philad. for Cape Haytien, was spotted Jan. 3d. in lat. 23, 30. Jan. 3d, W. NEW YORK. Cleared: Ship's Llama, O'Hara, Newry; Erin, Buss, T. Dooling; Higgs, Levant, Mts. Savannah; Constitution, Klocke, Brown; Martha, Harvard; Amusement, Schr. Macdonough, Ryan, Port-au-Prince. Arrived: Schr. Juno, Sawyer, of Gloucester, Me. 33 days from New Orleans, with flour, to Higgins & Dayton. The brig Britannia, Preble, of Bath, from Port-au-Prince, for Wilmington, N. C. ran ashore on Sugar Key, on the 18th of Nov. the brig and cargo entirely lost. Capt. and crew saved. They were taken from the shore by the Columbian schr. Centella. Capt. Charles F. Hopson. Jan. 12 off Double Headed Shot Keys, the Capt. and mate were put on board the Juno; the crew was taken to New Orleans, by the Centella. Nov. 20, saw the French ship L'Ville de St. Pierre, Capt. Scelon.

No. 467 Freeman's Real Estate Register.

ON TUESDAY EVENING,

The 4th February, at 7 o'clock, will be sold, at the Merchants Coffee House, the following described property, pursuant to the directions contained in the last will and testament of Joseph Quarles, formerly of Columbia, deceased.

A three story brick dwelling house and lot of ground, on the east side of Fourth street, between Noble and Tammany streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front a front yard, about seventeen feet four inches, and in length about forty feet, more or less. The buildings are of good order; the house is eighteen feet deep, the lot about fourteen feet. This property is about a square from French's corner, and is the most improved property in the Northern Liberties, and has always commanded good prices.

The terms of payment will be accommodating, and further particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

B. Freeman & Son, Auctioneers.

By Titon Grelaud,

No. 51, NORTH FRONT STREET.

Private Library.—At Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

The 30th Jan. at 4 o'clock precisely, at the auction store.

A valuable Private Library, of which a considerable part was collected from the Libraries of Priestly, Burton and Wistar, containing splendid editions of many important works with fine engravings. Catalogues will be ready at the auction store, on Thursday, 23d inst. The books may be examined two days previous to the sale.

Book Sale by Catalogue.

ON MONDAY EVENING,

The 3d February, at half past 6 o'clock, at the auction store.

A collection of Medical, Historical and School Books.—By Catalogue.

The catalogues may be had, and the books examined on Saturday and Monday.

Jan. 30.

HEALTH OFFICE.

JANUARY 24, 1823.

EXTRACT of the 27th Section of the Health Law, published for the information and government of all persons who may have nuisances on their property.

And it shall be the duty of the said Board to cause all offensive or putrid substances, and all nuisances which may have a tendency to their opinion to endanger the health of the citizens, to be removed from the streets, lanes, alleys, highways, wharves, docks, or any other part or parts of the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and the townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, and Penn, and to cause such of the privies within the limits aforesaid, to be emptied or corrected with lime or otherwise at the expense of the individuals who are the owners of the houses to which the said privies are appurtenant, as the said Board shall from time to time deem necessary for the health of the inhabitants thereof. And if the owners or occupiers of the premises on which any nuisance may be found, and the owners of the houses to which the said privies are appurtenant shall, on due notice thereof, refuse or neglect to have the same immediately removed emptied or corrected as aforesaid, he, she, or they, refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as by this act directed. And the expense attending the removal of such nuisance shall be recovered by the Board in any court having lawful jurisdiction from all corporate bodies and individuals in case due notice has been given to remove the same and a refusal or neglect to do so within the time prescribed by the Board.

William Mandry, Health Officer.

Jan 28—18.

WANTED TO RENT.

A SMALL and convenient HOUSE within the bounds of the City. A central situation would be preferred. Rent not to exceed \$300 per annum.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Jan 25, 18

(CIRCULAR.)

On the night of the 26th inst. a fire originated in a neighbouring building, consumed the house and store occupied by Messrs. S. Potter and Co. and a considerable part of their stock. These gentlemen have been very useful in circulating words of a religious character, independent therefore, of a desire to aid our fellow beings in distress, we feel it a duty we owe the cause of Christianity to promote the accompanying plan of a religious newspaper.

WILLIAM WHITE, Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church for commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, Senior Assistant Minister of Christ church, St. Peter's and St. James', Philadelphia.

JACKSON KEMPER, Assistant Minister of Christ church, St. Peter's, and St. James', Philadelphia.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, Rector of St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia.

GEORGE BOYD, Rector of St. John's church, Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN ALLEN, Rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia.

G. T. BEDELL, Rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia.

WM. H. DELANCY, Assistant Minister of Christ church, St. Peter's, and St. James', Philadelphia.

Jan. 25, 1823.

PHILADELPHIA RECORDER.

S. POTTER, & Co.

Propose to publish a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the "PHILADELPHIA RECORDER." The object of this paper shall be the diffusion of religious intelligence. It will give a view of what is doing throughout the world, for the spread of the Gospel. The most interesting literary information will be given; together with occasional reviews, and a short sketch of foreign and domestic political intelligence, so that it will form a complete family paper. The earliest information will be procured from Europe on all parts of our own country, and every pains taken to make the Recorder an active herald of the cause of Christ. Several clergymen have engaged to act as Editors, and nothing shall appear without their approbation. Not more than one page will be at any time devoted to advertisements.

TERMS.

The Recorder shall be published every Saturday morning, on good paper, with good type; every number to be of the size of an ordinary newspaper.

Price three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The first number will be issued the first Saturday in April.

Subscription paper to be returned by the first of March next.

Jan. 25—61.

Johnson's Report, Volume 19th.

Do. do. Vol. 20th, part 1 & 2.—Do Chancery Report Vol. 5.

Just received, and for sale by

ARM. SMALL,

No. 105, Chesnut Street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Sugden on Powers—Just Published

Colinson's Law of Lunacy 2 vols.

Park on Marine Insurance 3 vols.

Hale's History of the Common Law

Millar on English Government

Bridgman's Thesaurus Juridicus

Bauer's Nisi Prius—late London Edition.

Hammond's Equity Digest, 1 vol.

Swanston's Chancery Reports, vol. 2nd.

Preston's Treatise on Estates

Hawkins' Abridgment of Coke's Littleton

Roper on Legacies

Sergeant's Constitutional Law

Summary of the Law of Nisi Prius

Precedent for the use of Justices of the Peace

Wynne's Encomium, 2vs.

Field's Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.

Barnwell and Alderson's Reports, vol. 4th.

Paton's Law of Mortgages

Jan. 24—1861

English's Travels in Egypt.

E. LITTELL,

Philadelphia and Trenton,

In connexion with Messrs. Wells and Lilly,

OF BOSTON;

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION.

A NARRATIVE,

OF THE

Expedition to Dongola & Senaar,

Commanded by his Excellency Ismael Pasha,

And undertaken by order of his Highness Mohammed Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt.

BY GEORGE BETHUNE ENGLISH.


As Mr. English is an American traveller, and has penetrated further into the countries he describes than any former adventurer, the adventures are confidently hoped for a large subscription.

Price to Subscribers, \$1 75, payable on delivery.

The work will be published about the middle of February.

Jan. 23—31.

NEW THEATRE.



Friday Evening, Jan. 31, 1823,
Will be presented the celebrated Tragedy of
VIRGINIUS;
OR THE LIBERATION OF ROME.
Virginus, Mr. Cooper, (for the last time this season).—Scinius Dentatus, Mr. Watson;
Icilius, Mr. H. Wallack;—Virginia, Mrs. Anderson.
After which (first time) a comic piece, called
THE FARMER'S REVENGE.
On Saturday (next time) those 2 plays, *Virginus* and *The Farmer's Revenge*, will be presented at 11 o'clock. Box, one dollar.—Pit, seventy-five cents.—Gallery, fifty cents.—Children under 12 years, half price.—Seats in the Orchestra, one dollar each.
Jan. 30

